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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

## INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

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SUBJECT Russian Political Intentions in  
Germany Announced to SED Leaders

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- On 3 December 1947, a special convention of all SED district leaders (Kreisleiter) was held in the Marble Hall of the New Palace at Potsdam. Kreuziger, a former SED district leader who now heads the Organization Section of the SED Central Secretariat, acted as chairman and made the key speech, cautioning the hearers that its contents were to be kept strictly secret.
- According to Kreuziger, General Kotikov as spokesman of SNA reprimanded the SED Directorate during November 1947 for the party work and results in the Russian Zone. SNA was fully aware that the majority of the Russian Zone population did not endorse the SED or its methods or aims. They therefore intend to create a new party in the Russian Zone by early 1948; preparatory work was already done. The new party is to be known as Sammlungsbewegung Deutsche Republik (SDR).
- The party is scheduled to be headed by Nadolny, former German Ambassador to Moscow; the Directorate is to include General von Alexander, General Fischer, and probably General Niedermeyer. Other leaders may be former members of the Free Germany Committee (now flourishing in Moscow under the title "Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft"). Names mentioned as participants are Masse, brother of the deceased general, one of the most energetic proponents of the pro-Russian line in the former Reichswehr Ministry; Bernhard Kellermann, a well-known author; and the popular actors Eduard von Winterstein and Paul Legener. Kreuziger stated that it had already been arranged for Dr. Lobedanz, Third Chairman of CDU and Vice-President of the Mecklenburg Landtag, to join the new party, and that other CDU functionaries and Landtag representatives would also go over to it.
- The policy of the new SDR is to center on the following major points:
  - Restoration of German unity and sovereignty.
  - Socialization of natural resources (Bodenschätze).

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- c. Federal (bundesstaatlich) constitution with a two-chamber system
  - d. Modification of the land reform in order to combine very small farms into cooperatives and create more medium-sized farms.
  - e. Tax reform
  - f. Restoration of the old German educational system so that gifted persons may be admitted freely to state and community educational facilities.
  - g. Amnesty for persons affected by Control Council Law No. 52, on condition that all Nazi activists are removed from government and public services. Education of the German people to the forms of democratic living. Recognition of the German front-line soldier, combined with a merciless struggle against militarist tendencies.
  - h. Recognition of state obligation (pensions and other financial aids) towards war casualties and their families.
5. The SDR foreign policy is to contain the following elements:
- a. Acceptance of dismantlings already accomplished and those to be performed in future as full and definite reparations to the four great powers.
  - b. Payment of reparations to the smaller powers from current production, under the control and direction of a UNO commission.
  - c. Resumption of Bismarck's ideas concerning an alliance with Russia.
  - d. Revision of the present German eastern boundaries through negotiations of a central Germany government with Russia and Poland.
  - e. Recognition of France's claim for special industrial compensation and of the economic annexation of the Saar to France, but upholding of German political sovereignty over the Saar.
  - f. Economic and commercial treaties with Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Turkey; customs unions with the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Denmark. (Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and non-European countries are not mentioned in this connection to avoid British or American resentment over encroachments in their spheres of interest.)
6. SMA expects the SDR to be able to win over the masses better than SPD because of its mixture of political and economic ideas with nationalism. It is especially designed to appeal to the masses who are disappointed not only with SPD and therefore with the Marxist doctrines, but with CDU because of its bloc policy. SMA fears that this group would join SPD, even if hesitating because of its adherence to fragments of Marxist policy, unless some alternative is offered, such as SDR, adapted to average German ideology.
7. To supplement the work of SDR in the Russian Zone, a similar movement is projected for the western zones, since SMA prefers not to use the new party in the West until it is well established in the Russian Zone. Instead, SMA will sponsor another party, with the same political assignment and the same policies, but adapted to the special ideology of the average German in the West, and hence more moderate and conservative. Its specific function will be to stress German nationalism and fight against the "demagogic" Marxism of SPD. It is well understood, however, that this party too will be under tight Russian control and that after general German elections it will merge with SDR.
8. The name of the western zone party will probably be Deutsch-Republik.

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Freiheitspartei has also been considered. Its leader will be former General von Schönaich-Carolath, who was president of the German Peace Society (Friedenagesellschaft). He is in Berlin awaiting a special envoy of Molotov with instructions. That other personalities will appear as leaders is still uncertain. SMA hoped that SED, KPD, and the two new parties would win a majority in all parts of Germany and thus make possible the Russian domination which SED and KPD alone had failed to accomplish.

25X1 [ ] Comment: [ ] Schönaich-Carolath was  
 25X1 scheduled to meet Molotov in Berlin on his way to London but was  
 unable to do so because he could not secure an inter-zonal pass  
 from the British at that time.

9. The conclusion of Kreuziger's speech was an explanation to the district leaders of SMA intentions. He quoted Lenin's statement that the victory of Communism could lead across Germany or be stopped at Germany's eastern frontier and added Stalin's remark that world revolution could retrace its steps to find the crossroads where apparently impassible obstacles could be avoided. Kreuziger urged the leaders to follow the SED policy even in opposition to their own political principles and even if they could not always understand it. He concluded that it was all part of the "cold war" between the United States and Russia but that no shooting war was to be expected because of the political and economic difficulties the United States would undoubtedly experience in 1948.
10. After the general session, Kreuziger informed a small circle of friends that he had made his speech with the knowledge and orders of SMA and SED. He also commented that he thought Madolny had been selected by the Russians as the head of a future German central government. He attributed the choice to Madolny's Turkish connections, which the Russians hoped might be used to influence the Turks in their favor.

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